

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Report of the Reconstruction Committee on the Admission of Tennessee.

Additional Requirements Preliminary to the Reception of Her Representatives.

Senate Resolutions for the Admission of Members from All the Rebellious States.

All Laws Declaring Inequality Among Inhabitants to be Declared Null and Void.

Payment Never to be Demanded for Emancipated Slaves.

All Debts Contracted in Aid of the Rebellion to be Ignored.

Proposition to Guarantee the Payment of the Mexican Republic Loan.

The Army Appropriation Bill Passed by the House.

REPORT OF THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE ON THE ADMISSION OF TENNESSEE.

The committee on Reconstruction, to which was referred the report of the Reconstruction Committee on the admission of Tennessee, made today by Mr. Bingham. A meeting of the committee was held this morning, at which there was a great deal of local discussion on the joint resolution agreed upon on Saturday. It was finally decided that it would not do in this form, and the one presented to the Senate, although it does not in all respects suit the extremes of the committee. Such men as Conkling, Washburne and Boutwell would have, in addition to all other guarantees from Tennessee, that of negro suffrage. The opposition will vote against the resolution in its present form, and they will undoubtedly do so in deference to the wishes of many members who want to debate it. Mr. Bingham moved the recommittal of the resolution, with the understanding that he would report it again at an early day. Upon its appearance next time Columbus Delano, of Ohio, will, in the interest of republicans like Raymond and Hall, whose creed is "once a slave always a slave," administer a stinging rebuke to the report. Mr. Rogers, of New York, who made a minority report, accompanied by a resolution admitting the State, and a resolution providing for the payment of cash, will probably make an earnest and eloquent speech for unqualified admission to Tennessee.

THE RECONSTRUCTION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

It is generally conceded here that the Blaine amendment to the constitution will be defeated in the Senate. A full Senate contains fifty members, and seventy votes will kill the amendment, being more than one-third. The eleven democratic Senators will unquestionably vote against it, as will also, it is alleged, the following named Senators—Messrs. Sumner, of Massachusetts; Dixon, of Connecticut; Morgan, of New York; Cowan, of Pennsylvania; Willey and Van Winkle, of West Virginia; Henderson, of Missouri; and Stewart, of Nevada—making nineteen in all. The remaining thirty-one Senators, there is good reason to believe, will all vote for the amendment.

THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE COMMISSIONER.

The House bill concerning the New York Post Office was amended in the Senate by adding Charles H. Russell and Moses Taylor to the commission, but Mr. Dixon was unable to obtain a hearing or get a vote on his passage.

JOE JOHNSON IN WASHINGTON.

Ex-rebel General Joseph Johnson arrived here this morning to testify before the Committee on Reconstruction.

INDIAN AFFAIRS—IMPORTANT TREATIES—SUFFERINGS OF OUR SOLDIERS IN ARIZONA.

An important treaty between the Creek Nation and the United States was signed Saturday afternoon at the office of Indian Affairs. The Creeks, among other important stipulations, cede the west half of their large domain, admit their emancipated negroes to equal and civil rights, grant the right of way for the construction of a railroad through their country, and also agree to such legislation on the part of Congress as may be necessary to establish a judicial system in the Indian territories, and a general council, with definite legislative powers, composed of delegates from each nation.

A NEW TREATY WAS CONSUMMATED BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE SHOSHONE NATION, OF IDAHO.

Their principal chief, Charles Blue Jacket, headed the delegation. Treaties are also being prepared, and will soon be completed, with the Cheyennes, the Chinooks, the Seminoles and two bands of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, the Bois Fort band and those of the Lac du Flambeau.

A report received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from Superintendent Leidy, of Arizona, gives an account of a recent visit to Prescott, in his superintendency. Captain Leidy, of the Second California volunteers, with thirty-five men and thirty-five days' rations, was sent out to bring in certain chiefs of hostile bands belonging to the Apaches. Captain Leidy and his men suffered great privations in the course of their march, having for eleven days been obliged to subsist on horse and mule meat. They returned without meeting the Indians. Superintendent Leidy mentions many depredations and murders by bands of the Mohave in that vicinity, and commends the only remedy that he has placed on record, and that the commanding general of the army, and the Superintendent of Indian Affairs be supplied with power to enforce the law.

THE FIVE CENT FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

That class of the five cent fractional currency with G. M. Clark's portrait is to be recalled by the Secretary of the Treasury and will be placed on the currency except by express authority of the Secretary.

COUNTERTREASURY NOTES.

A regulation has been adopted requiring all Treasury officers to stamp the word "counterfeit" on all spurious notes received by them purporting to have been issued by the Treasury.

TRIAL OF CIVILIANS BY COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following important decision will apply to persons similarly situated as the officer hereinafter mentioned: The proceedings in the case of George T. Robinson, late lieutenant and then major, are discontinued. Under the rule of the Judge Advocate General of the army, although it is strictly legal to try by court martial a civilian, it is not to be done at the time, if the military or naval

service for offenses committed in violation of the act of March 2, 1863, under which the charge in this case is laid, and which expressly confers such jurisdiction, yet there is no authority for the trial of such officers by military court under any of the articles of war, those being enacted solely for the government of the armies of the United States and applicable only to the acts of those in the military service.

VACATION OF RENTED BUILDINGS BY THE ARMY.

Directions have been given department commanders to vacate all rented buildings rapidly as the expenses of the service will permit, and to collect the troops remaining in their commands into the regular military posts of the United States.

TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

Two regiments of colored cavalry and one battery of heavy artillery are to be mustered out at City Point this week.

BUSINESS OF THE FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

During the last month the Fourth Auditor settled one thousand seven hundred and thirty-one accounts against the government, amounting to \$14,206,827.

BRITISH VESSELS SOLD FOR SEAMEN'S WAGES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been asked "whether British vessels sold under a decree in Admiralty for seamen's wages and other causes are, if purchased by a citizen of the United States, entitled to an American register." He decides that "foreign vessels so sold are not thereby entitled to registry."

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1866.

PETITION FOR INDEMNITY.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the petition of a citizen of Columbia, South Carolina, ninety-eight years of age, who sets forth that his entire property, valued at about \$20,000, was destroyed by fire by federal troops last winter; that he has always been a loyal man, and asking indemnity from Congress. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

PUBLIC LANDS FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Vice President also laid before the Senate a communication from Governor Worth, of North Carolina, enclosing the resolutions of that State Legislature accepting the proposition of public lands for agricultural college purposes, which was laid on the table.

EQUAL RIGHTS AND ABOLITION OF COLOR DISTINCTIONS.

Mr. WADE, (rep.) of Ohio, presented the petition of citizens of Ohio, asking for such an amendment to the constitution as to give equal rights and abolish distinctions on account of color. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

Mr. COWAN, (rep.) of Pa., presented a petition for a protective tariff, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

JOINT RESOLUTION ASKING FOR INCREASED COMPENSATION.

Mr. MORRIS, (rep.) of N. Y., presented the petition of assistant assessors of New York for an increase of compensation. Referred to the Finance Committee.

REPEAL OF THE ACT OF 1850.

Mr. HARRIS, (rep.) of Ill., presented a similar petition from Illinois, which was similarly referred.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Mr. STEVENSON presented a petition for equal right and the abolition of distinctions on account of color.

REPEAL OF THE ACT OF 1850.

Mr. HARRIS, (rep.) of Ill., presented a similar petition from Illinois, which was similarly referred.

REGULATION OF ROADS.

Mr. GIBBS, (rep.) of Iowa, presented the memorial of Iowa soldiers for an equalization of bounties, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

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thought, however, that he (Mr. Sprague) had debated it long enough. But that was a matter for him to determine. He thought it was a matter for him to determine. He thought it was a matter for him to determine.

Mr. SPRAGUE, (rep.) of N. Y., said he considered it his duty to fight this measure, step by step, under all circumstances, and upon every occasion, and to antagonize it with any measure that might be before the Senate. He would not attempt to express his disapprobation of it as often as it was presented to the Senate. New reasons for opposing it occurred to him every day.

He would not mention these reasons should be forgotten. He would take up all the time that he had ideas to express or memory to remember at all times when this bill was up, whether it was this morning or at any other time. He would not attempt to express his disapprobation of it as often as it was presented to the Senate. He would not attempt to express his disapprobation of it as often as it was presented to the Senate.

Mr. CONYERS said it was not fair that the Senator from Rhode Island, after he had occupied so much time in discussing this bill, should try to prevent the Senate from coming to a vote. He was astonished at the position taken by him. He thought it was a matter for him to determine. He thought it was a matter for him to determine.

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Transportation Company of the District of Columbia, which was read twice and referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.